

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 8298

第三十七年七月二號

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910

大拜禮

號七廿月八年庚辛

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found to agree with Mr. Wales. In some

European countries, again, Sunday is regard-

ed not as a day of rest but as an occasion for

participating in all kinds of wildness and

licence. There, the Sunday is not used for

the purposes intended under the Mosaic

law, i.e., a recuperative term enabling man

to go forth to his work of the following week

braced up and feeling like a giant refreshed.

Between the extremes of the stern Scottish

Sunday and that of the gay Continental cities,

there surely is discoverable such a thing

as a sane Sunday, unmarred by unreasonable

rigidity yet unmarred by wantonness of com-

munal conduct. We think it can safely be

claimed that Hongkong with all its social faults

and shortcomings has been fairly successful

in arriving at this desirable *via media*, consider-

ing all things, principally the restricted area

in which we live and the difficulty of getting

away for a spell from our day-to-day environ-

ment. The first authority we have for ob-

serving the Sabbath is to be found in

Genesis:—"And God rested on the seventh

day from all the work which He had

made, and God blessed the seventh day and

sanctified it." Then we have the authority

of the Mosaic law, which prohibited all la-

bour on the seventh day. The Jew made

the origin of one day's rest in seven to syn-

chronize with the origin of the human race

itself. This one day's rest in seven was not

a clumsy mechanical device, fitted on to man

from without. It was something belonging

to man's nature and constitution. It was

no mere afterthought, but something that

had its root in man himself. Looking at

what experience has taught us, perhaps the

Jew's instinct was right in this matter. One

day of rest in seven was, in the view of the

Jew, according to the very nature of things,

This is borne out by the experience of

France, at the time of the French Revolution,

when a Goddess of Reason was substituted

for the Deity. The French decreed that

one day in ten should take the place of

one day in seven. What was the result? In

time it was seen that one day's rest in ten

was insufficient for man's physical needs.

The result was that the French revoked their

decree and fell back upon one day in seven.

Experience thus proved that the Jew was

nearer the heart of Nature in his legislation

than even the daring and scientific French-

man. Yet amongst the Chinese, who are an

older people and vastly more numerous than

either the Jew or the French, there is no

weekly day of rest observed. Except at

China New Year the Chinese are prepared

to, and do, work every day throughout the

twelve months continuously. Large em-

ployers of labour may tell you that on the

whole the Chinese have as many non-

working days as the Europeans enjoy,

but it is an established fact, that in

numberless instances Chinese who are not

required to work on Sundays in European

establishments spend the seventh day

in working for a compatriot employer. One

often hears people in Hongkong complain-

ing of the lack of means of amusement.

There is no question that in this respect

this Colony compares very unfavourably

with other places in the Far East, such

as Singapore or Shanghai. If one be

desirous of getting away out of the rut and

routine of everyday existence for a week-end

or even for a single day, one finds that the

choice of destination is extremely limited.

The only place worth visiting during the siz-

zillion sultry summer months is Macao,

which, notwithstanding its salubrious cli-

mate, has earned the somewhat question-

able title of "the Monte Carlo of the East."

It may safely be asserted that

very few Sunday visitors to Macao fail to

visit the gambling houses, and these places

are perhaps as much of an attraction to ex-

curiousists from Hongkong as are the

invigorating sea-breezes en route to the

city worker. Picnic parties, of course, we

have always with us and of all avail-

able forms of Sunday recreation the pic-

nic is perhaps the sanest and most

beneficial, as well as the cheapest. One

only requires to look at the number

of yachts that traverse the Harbour

water of a Sunday to gain a conception

of the popularity into which boating

has sprung within the past few years. In

this connection, it is interesting to recall

that some considerable time ago—before the

Cornthian Yacht Club was started—the

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was taken to

task for Sunday sailing and actually made

certain concessions to the "unco guid"

as regards the holding of Sunday races.

This affords one instance of that over-strict

Sabbatarianism, which sometimes seems to

forget that "the Sabbath was made for man,

not man for the Sabbath."

DEATHS.

On August 15, 1910, at Shanghai, Henry

Gebert, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gebert

(M. Gebert), aged nine months.

On August 15, 1910, at Shanghai, Arthur,

dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ellis,

aged 2 years and 8 months.

On August 15, 1910, suddenly at Shanghai,

John Fisher, P. W. Department, S. M. Council,

aged 35 years.

On August 15, 1910, at the Government Civil

Hospital, C. E. SUGDEN, Aged 38.

VAN BUREN, JOSEPH EUGENE.—On 17th

July, 1910, in Naples Harbor on board the

S.S. "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH." Aged

55 years.

On August 16, 1910, at Shanghai, James

Clark, Assistant Tidewayer, 1, M. Customs,

aged fifty-four years.

On August 16, 1910, at Shanghai, Kenneth

William Campbell of Alex. Campbell & Co., aged

twenty-four years.

On August 15, 1910, at Shanghai, Henry

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The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Mr. Howard E. Figgis next proposed: "That

An extraordinary general meeting was held last night for the purpose of passing a resolution altering the articles of association, directed that in the event of certificates for shares or any

other particular instrument, if the directors so direct, it shall be sufficient if the seal of the company is affixed in the presence of a director, instead of two directors, and that director signs the instrument.

The Chairman formally proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Frank Copeman and agreed to.

The proceedings then terminated.—*The Financial Times*.

PHILIPINE COLLEGE

ONE KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

new building collapsed without any warning. The report of the accident at once aroused the whole neighbourhood and in a short time the vicinity was crowded with a large number of people. As the buildings came tumbling down, the inmates rushed out into the street for their lives and screamed out at the top of their voice "Save life". The occurrence was at once telephoned to the various charitable institutions asking for assistance. In answer to the call the charitable institutions promptly sent a number of men, the hospital. The volunteers, on arrival, at once commenced operations removing the debris regardless of the fatigue their work entailed at that hour of night. Some two dozen pa-

sons were extricated from the ruins and they were found to be seriously injured; one was dead. Some of the injured persons were taken to the Red Cross Society's home, the Kwong Wah Hospital, and others, for surgical treatment, to the dead were removed to the Canton Fong Pin Hospital. Throughout yesterday the workmen were still engaged in carrying away the wreckage in the hope of recovering some of the property that may be buried. As the results were discovered it is believed that the list of casualties will not be a large one.

CURRY.

To the uninitiated when first introduced to this fascinating dish is its definite form on board a steamship—curry means rice and meat and all sorts of things, in fact the whole mass of indigestible materials which goes to make a "perfect" dish. Let him get to realize that the curry is merely the hot portion of the dish, the rest is a

[illegible]

INDIAN EMIGRANTS.

pieces of Caesar cake or other foods. On
 other day I saw a small child eating Caesar
 cake and it was with apprehensions that I
 quired how it did next morning. When I
 with evident surprise that it was "quite well"
 thank you." I recalled memories of our
 youth when with two pieces of Caesar cake
 picket of Argel's food and two large bottles

[illegible][illegible]

CATCH CROP PROFITS.
Now with a new idea

from four crops.

[illegible]

in view of favourable conditions for each of the crops named.

We have not thought it necessary to deal with cinchona as a cash crop. They ought to be interpreted, and it is necessary to insist, to bear in mind, when they refer to cinchona, to rubber grown side by side, and to plantations to be planted in a land which has been used for plantations, that this form of agriculture is a heavy drain upon the soil, and that in all probability the growth of the rubber is much less than it would be if the soil were to be allowed to rest, and the later yield considerably below the average. It is, therefore, the long run, to reclaim virgin jungle than plant rubber on a soil impoverished by plantations.

(Continued from page 12)

COCONUTS

It is not correct to speak of coconuts as a "catch crop" though we see the phrase used occasionally. It would be as correct, in fact, to speak of potatoes as a catch crop to wheat on an English farm. Even in the present case of enthusiasm for rubber, it must not be forgotten that coconuts are one of the soundest of tropical agriculture. A few years ago the late Mr. J. H. B. Inspector of Coconut Plantations in Malaya, was asked for a safe and profitable investment, and one that they would be glad to give steady and good returns on the cultivation of coconuts by Europeans in the East, among tropical products, and he said that he believed the time would soon come when to be planting companies "would be the advisability of having a second string to their bow." With that opinion we very cordially agree, for there is always a demand for coconuts. There is a class that bears a fruit of the universal utility. In the kitchen, food, medicine, oil, and we know not what kinds

III. FINANCIAL SITUATION.

less attention than any other tree of kind.

To plant rubber among coconut or vice versa is a nuisance. Each is well worth area itself, and there are many cases in which the rubber coconut palms serve as a shield to rubber trees than anything else we have heard of. It is difficult to do count for much in the economic use of coconut, but the coconut plantation is one of the most beautiful things one can come across in the tropics.

For planting would be the rate of about 50 trees per acre, and under the best conditions trees mature at bearing stage at four to five years old. That, however, is very exceptional, and six years is a more average figure. In the seventh year the tree will bear about 50, in the eighth about 40, and in the ninth and latter years about 30 nuts, and these at freely at varying prices, for which a good safe average. Deducting one third for cost of a cents as a net profit, and on this basis the purchase valuation scale on the lines of the rubber scale already dealt with. A good many valuers insist that the coconut tree is a "longer life" than rubber, and may be valued higher is ten years purchase. Some are inclined to say that the coconut tree may be valued at a higher rate as can be approved, and we have adopted that limit. The scale works out as follows:—

COCONUT PURCHASE SCALE.		
Years	Total Area	Aggregate Profit per acre in Seven Years.
at date of Net Profit		
Purchase.	Per Acre.	
Yearly planted	1,500	2 4 2
Yearly old	400	2 4 2

before, in the valuation scale. It
GOOD AVERAGE OVER A FAIR- is

[illegible]

On previous estimates have been of considerable nature, and it is hoped that the present preliminary estimate may be more accurate. After a year's sale of sheep and goats above the standard of two tons monthly for the last 12 months, it has been made at the rate of 100 tons. The rapid recovery of the country is reflected in a steadily increasing number of animals being purchased by the Government, and it is expected that the number of animals sold will be 100,000 in the next year.

REPORTED TRANSFER TO U.S. FLAG.

RAUB MINES.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible]

ing the right of the collector of customs to hold up the German mail steamer, in view of the fact that all ports were only a call port for the vessel, with no landing of passengers or cargo.

James Kennedy, convicted for a range of illegal activities, is the man who is bringing the drug into the city in company with Louis T. Grady, and sometimes together with him to see yours (imprisonment).

X-machine - The X-machine runs on
 Version 11.0/11.1 on demand and the TTT
 runs in background. TTT 2.1

...the new band... It is reported that Chang will probably leave Canton in the course of a week to proceed to Capitol Hill to give an Imperial address.

Alor Pongso	7,000	2,130	7,150
Alor	7,000	2,130	7,150

THE

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	ON BALANCE SHEET AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$350,000	\$2,028,978	2 1/2% for half year ending 31.12.09 @ 2 1/2% = \$51.11	5 X	\$207 1/2 buyers \$209.15/-
National Bank of China, Limited.....	99,975	7	46	\$4,000 \$30,000	\$10,353	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1909	...	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$154,817 \$107,797 \$185,000 Tls. 22,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 X	\$167 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	45	45	Tls. 135,333 Tls. 140,386 \$1,200,000	Tls. 20,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	5 X	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$10,000 \$1,114,817 \$105,749 \$71,985 \$100,000 \$394,405 \$199,204	\$27,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 X	\$340 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$100,000 \$394,405 \$199,204	...	\$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 X	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$550,348 \$61,168	\$4,840	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 X	\$111
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,400,000	\$40,218	\$27 for 1908	8 X	\$340
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$57,743 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. \$3,777	5 X for 1906	...	\$117 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	...	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	...	\$27 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	11.66	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 X	\$255 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$138,100	537.2	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ 2 1/2 for 1907 = \$5.14	...	\$60 sellers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	...	...	...	...	3rd in. of 2/- per share (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	5 X	\$87 1/2 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	41	41	\$730,000 \$100,000 \$72,850 \$62,681	129,994	A dividend of 7 X for 1908 and 30.4. 1910	4 1/2 X	\$24 sellers \$12 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	...	11.150	A bonus of 5 X	...	...
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$520,000 \$53,610	Dr. \$4,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 X	\$165 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	...	Dr. \$11,800	\$3 for 1897	...	\$26 sellers
Park Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 6 02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09	...	Tls. 500 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	41	41	\$138,100	537.2	Interim of 1/6 for 1910 (coupon No. 14)	9 X	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Ps. 10	Ps. 10	...	...	First year	...	Ps. 10
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	41	41	...	...	\$5 per share 13th dividend	...	...
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	41	41	...	...	Final of Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G. \$1.15	5 X	7 1/2 sellers 4 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$25,275	\$8,400	\$1.25 for year ending 31.12.10	...	5 1/2 sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$350	\$50	\$550,000 \$31,993 \$40,000 \$84,448 \$121,000 Tls. 1,000,000	\$20,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	4 1/2 X	\$54 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$100,000 \$100,000 Tls. 1,000,000	\$13,705	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	...	\$52 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	...	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all for 1909	6 1/2 X	Tls. 76
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 X	Tls. 116
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 4 314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.09	5 1/2 X	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	10,123	\$15	\$15	\$10,123	\$1,377	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	8 X	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	13,000	\$50	\$50	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$1,377	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.50 on new shares	2 X	\$104 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	15.71	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$7 for year end 31.12.09	7 X	\$90 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	45 cents for 1909	6 X	\$8 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	...	...	\$2 1/2 for 1909	8 1/2 X	\$52 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 63,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 X	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	...	...	Final of \$1.85 making in all \$3.80 per share for 1909	8 1/2 X	\$59 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	...	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.12.09	8 1/2 X	Tls. 110
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	10 X	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	...	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.09	12 X	Tls. 57 1/2
Loan-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	...	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 X	Tls. 63 1/2
Soy Ghee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 60	Tls. 60	Tls. 60	...	Tls. 25 for 1909	10 X	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12 1/2	12 1/2	...	...	15 X per share for 1908	...	...
China-Borneo Company, Limited	8,000	\$12	\$12	...	...	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	6 X	\$8 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	...	...	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$1.30 sales
Do. Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$15	\$15	...	...	80 cents for 1909	9 X	\$8 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.00	6 1/2 X	\$198 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	...	...	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 X	\$6 sellers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	75 per cent. vs. \$1.40 for 1909	13 X	\$14 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 X	\$155 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	Final of \$1 for 1909	6 X	\$255 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	9 X	\$11
Hongkong Roast Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	2nd interim dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1910	5 X	Tls. 1,300
Maatschappij de Mijl, Bosch en Landbouwerij	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	...	...	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10	5 1/2 X	\$14 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	...	\$10 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	...	...
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	...	...
Shanghai-Sumit Tobacco Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	...	...	No dividend this year	...	Tls. 255
Societe des Papiers et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,200	50	25	...	...	First year	...	\$99 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	None	...	\$26
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	...	...	10 X for year ending 31st May 1910	10 X	\$51 sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	8 X	\$8 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	...	...	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.12.09	1 X	\$11 1/2 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	25 cents for 1909	11 X	\$5 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	...	...	None	...	\$4 sellers
William Perell, Limited	15,000	7	7	...	...	None	...	\$2 sellers

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th August, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

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BUTCHER MEAT.

Corrected 25th August, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

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Corrected 25th August, 1910, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"GORKEM" Capt. G. Bohl (T. 17,500)	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"DREIFLINGER" Capt. G. Malsen (T. 17,000)	About WEDNESDAY, 7th September.
MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, MAR-VON, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINCE SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Lenz (T. 6,000)	SATURDAY, 10th Sept., Daylight.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"GOBLIN" Capt. H. Rauscher (T. 6,750)	About TUESDAY, 20th September.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembl (T. 5,050)	End of September.

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy New System of Telephon.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELNERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1910.

Intimations.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL GRAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR BOTTLE
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT
REASONABLE PRICES
HONGKONG, 26th March 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
HEAD OFFICE—No. 55, Des Vaux Road West.
TIMBER YARDS—Kowloon Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,
SAW MILL OWNERS,
AND
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
TO
H.B.M. Naval and Military
Authorities.

HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Oak, Yucca, Hardwood, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.

Best Terms.
Quick delivery.
LEUNG TAI,
Managing Director.
HONGKONG, 26th January, 1910.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incident to the wear and tear and strain of modern life. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and refreshing, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any restriction, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any restriction, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any restriction.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvelous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poor blood, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcomes and expels the virus of disease, and restores the blood to its normal state. It is a powerful tonic, invigorating, and refreshing, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any restriction, and is the only medicine that can be taken without any restriction.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 475 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance 80 "	Width of Entrance 50 "	Width of Entrance 65 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Owners is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always on hand. (plates, angles and tall shafts all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 876, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Eds.

Liebert, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE
ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 433 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of
TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE
DEPOT

61, DES VEAUX ROAD.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR,

Rooms 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 125.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TRIN TIG.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 24, D'AGUIAR STREET,

REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 27th Jan, 1910.

Intimations.

THE ART OF PICNICKING.

The picnic has gone with the snows of yesterday. No one picnics nowadays in the good old fashion. The *diver sur pique*, as understood by our forebears—and by ourselves as adolescents—is replaced by a more formal and formidable meal, duly set out on appointed tables with their attendant benches or chairs, and garlanded with orchids instead of bluebells.

George, from the farm, no longer carries the cat in a wicker-basket, but leans from the servants' hall, superciliously condescends to superintend the arrangement by his underlings of a repast which is only one remove from a ball-supper.

All this seems a great pity. There was much joy and merriment (to say nothing of solid nourishment) about the erstwhile simple meal of lobster salad, cold lamb, and jammy sponge-cakes. The scooped-out tin-foil contained the salad, with the dressing in a bottle; the cold lamb was sweet and succulent on a plate of cabbage leaves; and the jammy sponge-cakes came fresh and squashy out of a tin biscuit-box.

The bottles of beer, cider, and ginger-beer cooled in the running stream, and if, perchance, a punnet of strawberries was sprung as a great surprise, then, indeed, the banquet was complete.

"I do call this too bad of Sir Percy," said a youngster at a shooting luncheon to another sportsman, "he actually expects us to drink champagne out of claret glasses!"

That is the other side of the picture.

Even the art of packing a picnic basket seems to have been forgotten; or perhaps it has been killed by the new-fangled system of fitted baskets, in which everything is supposed to fit into something else—and usually doesn't. There is a place for everything, of course, with leather straps, and neat little labels, "and everything handsome about it"; but nevertheless things don't seem to get back into their right corners, and the result usually is chaos. If the butter does not get into the mustard, it is a sheer matter of luck.

The real, solid, old-fashioned way of going a-picnicking is to put a couple of picnics—just plain, common, empty picnics—across the driveway, and to fill them with the very best necessities. A ven-and-ham pie (home-made, of course), a round of beef, a bestroot steak (in a jar or in a loaf), a couple of cold chickens, a ham, a ham—or any other such unconsidered trifles; sweets certainly, and fruit if possible. There, with a few bottles of drink—the necessary condiments, a loaf of bread—not better still, home made rolls—butter, milk, and a serious plummy cake, ought to complete the load.

A concession may fairly be made in favour of two modern innovations: cardboard plates and paper serviettes to wit. They are certainly useful, practical, and cheap, and should on no account be omitted. They weigh nothing, can be thrown away after use (always very carefully, please; wall out of sight), and their cost is infinitesimal. After all, there is something to be said for the new age.

Luncheon in a box. Not the elaborately packed of a London caterer, but the thoughtfully designed hamper of a real old family cook. What could be more delicious—or inspiring? The sculls laid across the thwart, and the treacherous crosswise upon them, make an excellent table, over which a lavender-scented napkin forms an ideal tablecloth. A home-made party, a loaf of bread, the over-hanging tree—and Thou!... (see "Omar Khayyam" *passim*).

No one really wants to eat *Caillies* in a *Lucullus* at a picnic. It is out of the picture. Yet otherwise well-meaning folk insist on providing gastronomical nonsense which has neither substance nor character. Better a sound of belled beef (with accompaniment *obligato*) than the subtlest concoction of the most highly-trained chef, who, as a rule, has no sense of appropriateness or the spirit of place. It is on record that such a one was once asked to provide a boiled leg of mutton with caper sauce, and replied, with indignation, that he was an artist, and not a journeyman. This is, of course, the most abject nonsense, because a chef is first of all a servant, secondly a cook, and thirdly an expert executant of the designs of his master—always supposing that the said master possesses taste, discretion, and knowledge.

But this is merely a by-pave (as they say in the gas trade), and has really little to do with the subject in hand. Picnics, as such, in the properly-understood sense of the term are something more than mere eaten *à l'air*, and should imply some individual effort on the part of one at least of the *convives*. There should always be a guest who can do something in the culinary way. Even if only the tossing up of a salad. Often enough, the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. Here, therefore, for such as there is a simple little dish which, with the aid of an ordinary portable chafin dish, or in the absence thereof, with a cheery twig fire and a frylog-pan, can be made as appetizing as it is novel.

Cut a pound or so of uncooked beef or mutton into tiny shreds—they can hardly be too small. Whisk up two eggs (with a fork and a deft hand) with a tablespoonful of bread-crumbs, a dash of nutmeg, two chopped-up hard-boiled eggs, a teaspoonful of chopped parsley and half that quantity of chopped onion. Mix it all up well. Butter some kitchen-paper and put a spoonful of the mixture in an eighth of the paper, folded as *enveloppe*, and then fry them in a pan of boiling olive oil, or butter. Serve very hot—*à vous mes chers de nosseigneurs*! It is a surprisingly good dish, and not difficult to cook—or digest.

That the art of picnicking is lost there can be, alas! little doubt; but with the return to the 20th-century life, it is not beyond resurrection. Will any virtuous millionaire be bold enough to begin? The old fashion, once revived, would eagerly be followed.—*Frank*
Solomon to P.M. 27th August.

Public Companies.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE

IN accordance with the provisions of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, on the Paid-Up Capital.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on TUESDAY, the 30th August, will be issued to Shareholders on application.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. 1540

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN CENTS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1910, will be payable on the 15th day of September, 1910, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of September, 1910, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1910. 1557

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Underigned will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on
THURSDAY,
the 8th September, 1910, at 12 o'clock (Noon),

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
IN ONE LOT.

All those Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Kowloon Point and registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "A" OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 44, and THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION "B" OF KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 46, with the European Dwelling House thereon known as "Glenmore," Kowloon Road. The Property is held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 24th June, 1853, created by the Crown Lease of Kowloon Island Lot No. 44.

Total Area 26,738 square feet.
Total annual Crown Rent \$128.17.

For further particulars, Conditions of Sale and inspection of plans, apply to

GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1910. 1518

Intimations.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,

CHINESE-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,

from Shanghai, has reopened their
FURNITURE STORE

at

No. 39, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,

25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and
HARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.

NEW SHOP JUST OPENED!!

DO NOT MISS LOOKING AT

OUR WONDERFUL SELEC-

TIONS OF

RARE JEWELS,

&c., &c., &c.

MOHIDEEN &

CO.

Dealers in

CEYLON PRECIOUS

STONES, &c.,

88 & 40, QUEEN'S ROAD

CENTRAL.

HONGKONG, 25th May, 1910.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,

**GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS**

**NEW GOODS.
SOFT DRESS**

SHIRTS

**VERY LIGHT WEIGHT
PERFECT FITTING.**

NEW

GELNETT

UNDERWEAR

COOL

**SAFE
DURABLE.**

BATH

ROBES

LARGE ASSORTMENT.

NECKWEAR

**Exclusive Designs
Specially Selected.**

ART SHADES

IN

CRÈPE DE CHINE

IRISH POPLIN, ETC.

EVERYTHING

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

**Wm. Powell,
LTD.**

28, Queen's Road.

(Opposite Clock Tower.)

Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

UNDER WORLD OF WOMEN
WORKERS.

INVESTIGATORS' OWN STATEMENTS.

Another Blue-book, supplementary to the general report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, has been published. The Commission appointed a number of special investigators, including Miss Constance Williams and Mr. Thomas Jones, who made inquiries amongst industries employing women workers. Their report has already appeared, and this latest volume contains full particulars as to each case inquired into. The identity of all the firms is kept secret.

The inquiry contains some interesting information on the general characteristics of the lower grades of women's employment. The main features may be briefly stated and supported with extracts from interviews as follows:

(1) The abundance of low skilled women workers in every town visited.

"An advertisement for ten girls at 10s. a week would bring 500 applications." (Shoe and Shoe Factory.)

"There seems in this locality an endless stream of girls, more or less incapable, who will work at any casual job." (Jam Factory.)

(2) Lack of industrial ambition, indifference to training, and want of adaptability. Many employers make no provision for the training of learners, and that the irregular employment of those who have learned discourage girls from making the necessary initial sacrifice.

"If the girls would only try to learn some of the branches of the work we should be able to keep them regularly employed all the year round." (Clothing Factory.)

DESIRE FOR POCKET MONEY.

"In my trade, the poorest workers sell the white shirt and become frightened to tackle the work. They have not the patience to learn to be neat; they are not ambitious for the best things, and go on in a slovenly fashion, taking the roughest and easiest work." (Shirt Factory.)

(3) The variations in the supply of workers are affected by: (a) The state of the husband's employment and the amount of the family income, (b) the desire for pocket money.

"A good many of our fishers are widows and married women, as many of our girls who get married come back to us owing to the low wages of their husbands. I have seen girls carrying 25s. a week leaving to marry labourers earning 18s., with the result that they were very soon back in the workroom." (Shirt Factory.)

"The girls simply come in order to be able to make some pocket money and buy a little more snuff." (Glass Factory.)

"They only want a few gew-gaws." (Biscuit Factory.)

(4) The prevalence of a wage tradition in a district or in a social class. Girls adjust their earnings to this customary level, and they can only be got to rise above it by special pressure, or extra inducement. In one town 2s. in another 10s., in a third 12s. were given as customary levels, beyond which girls are disinclined to earn. Similarly, there is a strong prejudice amongst the working men in some districts against employment of married women.

"A CLOVER IF HE GETS HER"

"When the woman has earned about 3s. they stay away for a day or take a Friday to Tuesday off. . . . When rent is due or a holiday approaches the women usually put on a sport, but as a rule, they appear content with 5s." (Hairdressing Factory.)

"There was a strong feeling among the girls against one of their number earning more than about 8s." (Clothing Factory.)

"One London girl could do the work of three of these provincial girls." (Steam Laundry.)

"A man looks out for a girl who works two spinning frames or two looms, and is in clover if he gets her." (Dyeing.)

The most helpless and degraded women, state the investigators, are found in the roughest and dirtiest occupations. There are signs in some towns of increasing difficulty in obtaining women workers for these industries.

A NEW NAVAL GUN.

GERMANY'S IMPROVED WEAPON.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Mail* describes particulars of a new German naval gun, a full description of which is given in the Berliner Neueste Nachrichten.

Commenting on the agitation for a naval understanding between the two countries, the German newspaper says:

"England knows but says nothing about the fact, that Krupp's works for two years have been studying exhaustively the construction of guns of still heavier calibre than the 12-in. weapon. That is why people in England are blowing the disarmament horn so vigorously—of course, only for the glorification of Germany—because it could be too distressing for England if the number of German ships, armed with guns which possess a long life, should constantly increase, while England is still struggling with the problem of increasing the life of her heavy guns, without making any special progress."

"There is it is that we have this urgent warning to disarm; therefore it is that we have the British threat to introduce a type of battleship of which the world has never heard before. All this talk leaves us cold. There cannot be any further surprises in battleship types."

"The English 12-in. gun does not fire 100 tons. We shall in all probability meet that weapon with a 14-in. gun, and that, too, twice as long-lived as the British weapon."

It is pointed out that the heaviest weapon yet treated for the British Navy is the 13.5-in. gun, firing a 3,500 lb. shell. The new German gun would, it is assumed, discharge a projectile of 1,500 or 1,600 lb. Moreover, it is stated that the new German battleships to carry three guns will be of 27,000 tons.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHUNWAN TONG & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

DIVORCE DIVISION.

A REPORTER'S STOREHOUSE OF ANECDOTES.
THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' RECORD.

Messrs. Warner Laurie and Co. have published a volume dealing with thirty-five years in the Divorce Court, written by Mr. H.E. Fenn, senior reporter, and described by the *Daily Telegraph* as a handsome volume widely appreciated. After a few notes on the bad old days Mr. Fenn proceeds to brief character studies of successive Presidents of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division—Lord Hannes, chief builder of our divorce laws, Sir Charles Bull, Lord St. Veller, Lord Gorell, Lord Mersey, and Mr. Justice Baggewell Deane. Of the housing of Lord Hannes we have this story, particularly entertaining to those who, as jurors in waiting, have watched their fellows seek to get off one excuse or another:

A journeyman dressed in deep mourning, and downcast expression, stood up and claimed exemption from service on that day as he was as he told the official, deeply interested in the funeral of a gentleman, at which it was his desire to be present. "Oh, certainly," was the courteous reply of the judge, and the sad, melancholic-looking man left the court. My lord, quietly interposed his faithful clerk, Mr. G.J. Widdicombe, Clerk of the Rules and Orders, kindly and courteous official, as soon as the ex-jurymen had gone, do you know what that man is that you exempted? No! He is an undertaker!

SIR RUFUS ISAACS.

Here is a passage from an appreciation of Sir Rufus Isaacs:

His method in court is delightful. He makes everybody feel at ease, except his learned opponent, who sees his case vanishing in wreathed smiles and urbane compliment. It is only when the witness leaves the box that he sees how he has been caught in the folds of the learned counsel's insouciant way. A duel between the new Solicitor-General and a typical English K.C. has been likened to about between a rapier and a quaterstaff. Not long ago a surgeon whom he was cross-examining, said: "I dreamed about you last night, Mr. Isaacs; you have been a nightmare to me. I have hardly slept since you let me out of the box on Friday. I dreamed you had examined me, and I seemed to have nothing on except bones."

Isaac Facopus, you will go to the devil, was the proposition of the repeated by his schoolmasters. And the schoolboy became man justified the prophecy when he became a lawyer. From personal sketches and anecdotes Mr. Fenn proceeds to a series of matters connected with Divorce Court proceedings with witnesses, jurymen, private detectives, lady litigants and a variety of other subjects, each chapter containing lively reminiscences and many good stories. Mr. Fenn thinks that a journeyman should be required to have some qualification of a natural or required intelligence.

Yet the law of the land declares that his capacity for the due discharge of his duties shall be gathered mainly from the fact of his possessing a certain quantity of a certain sort of property, or—more amusing still—of his enjoyment of the right to the title and title of a gentleman. Some have suggested that he is anyone who makes a thousand a year regularly, while others assume that it is a man who wears a tall hat and is a member of a club. Carlyle defined a gentleman as one who keeps a gig.

A GENTLEMAN DEFINED.

I remember some time ago, in the course of a trial in the Probate Division, a witness, being asked to define a gentleman, emphatically excluded tradesmen and keepers of public-houses from the category of Nature's noblemen. He was questioned as to a gentleman, keeping a public-house, whereupon, in contemptuous tones, he said that no gentleman keeps a public-house.

Among the definitions of a gentleman there was a fine one by an American actress—A man who can wear a clean shirt without looking conspicuous; another, less famous, by a lowly sister—A man who wears spats; but the best was given in a county-court case by a plaintiff, who, referring to the defendant, said: "He is more like a gentleman than anything else. He walks about all day doing nothing, going from public-house to public-house. One definition of a gentleman was a man who used a toothbrush; but the general notion of Nature's nobility is a man who does not work."

From all of which it is to be seen that the summons of Justice have a fairly wide field from which to select their successive panels of twelve good men and true.

There are very many good things in this rambling volume; numerous personal anecdotes, ready retorts, and happy drols, such as Mr. Fenn's description of Lord Leveson as the reverse of a triangle, because he has neither angle nor side, or Mr. Justice "array Deane's feeding—Post-nuptial division is not legal cruelty." Mr. Fenn, it may be said in conclusion, takes the judges to task for their glib assumptions, which he holds as being in part responsible for the fact that law reporters are such a solemn, unhappy-looking body of men.

The Fourth estate does not want to be too critical, but he [Lord Gorell] was always regarded as that bore to reporters, an almost insupportable voice. Oh! if only the judges would each and every one of them take to heart and practice the elementary advice of the voice-producer, and speak so that the person farthest off in the building could hear, what a blessing it would be! They tell the witness to speak up. Why do some of the judges mumble?

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHUNWAN TONG & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

Intimations

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell, and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But" will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine; than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting, Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B. Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appeared to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

7

LOST.

A seven o'clock this morning a SCOTCH TERRIER, pure bred, Brown and Black marks on the Head, and a Black mark on the Rump.

Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Government House.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [56]

THE BRITISH FOREIGN IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive Consignments of Local Produce on best terms.

G. R. SANITARY BOARD.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARY BOARD desires to enlist the assistance of the public to the extent of the number of mosquitoes in the neighbourhood of dwellings.

Mosquitoes convey malaria and other diseases and are therefore a danger to the public health.

Mosquitoes require standing water in which to deposit their eggs and these eggs develop in water into larvae and later into mosquitoes, the whole process occupying a week to ten days.

Any standing water therefore within or in the neighbourhood of a house is an encouragement to the breeding of mosquitoes.

Vases and pots in which flowers or green plants are kept alive with water are often found to contain these larvae, unless the water is changed every day; old pots and tins in the garden or along the side of the house will hold standing water for days and should be collected and buried or put in the dust-bin; the gardener's tank or tub from which he takes water for the garden should be thoroughly emptied and dried every day; white lime carbolic disinfectant should be used daily for the drains and channels as the water in the traps may otherwise serve for the breeding of mosquitoes.

Bamboo which becomes broken by high winds will often be found to contain said water in which mosquitoes are bred; all broken bamboo should therefore be sawn through at the level of a node, so as to avoid the formation of an open cup, or the broken bamboo should be cut down or rooted up.

By Order,

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1910. [52]

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, (next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIERS by arrangement.

Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:

At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, 5s. per animal.

At Kowloon, 5s. per animal.

A TOO STABLE, Leighton Hill Road Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910. [57]

HUNG ON & CO., SHOW ROOM AND STORE.

at the Premises formerly occupied by A CHIE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GENERAL UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.

CROOKERY, Cutlery, Electro and Silver Plated, Glass and Iron Ware of all descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910. [41]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 25th August, 1910, 100 lbs. per 5 Men

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Shin and Prime—Mol Lung Pa 20

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 22

" Roast—Shin 22

" Breast—Ngau Lam 15

" Soup, Tong Yuk 20

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 22

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 20

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang 20

" Bullock's Brains—Know, per set 9

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li, each 10

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60

" Head—Ngau Tan 85

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook, each 8

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 9

" Tail—Ngau Mei 18

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 6

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-kook, per set \$1.00

" Mutton Chop—Young, Fat Kwat 22

" Leg—Young Pei 22

" Shoulder—Young Shan 22

" Pig's Chilling—Chi chong 22

" Brains—Chi Kook, per set 14

" Feet—Chi Kook, each 12

" Fry—Chi Chai 15

" Head—Chi Tai 15

" Heart—Chi Sum, each 11

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu, pair 8

" Liver—Chi Con, each 10

" Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwat 22

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk 22

" Leg—Chi Pei 22

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau 22

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tan 22

" Kook 22

" Heart—Young Sum, each 6

" Kidneys—Young Yiu 9

" Liver—Young Con, each 10

" Suckling Pig, To Order—Chi Chai 22

" Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau 22

" Mutton—Sang Young Yau 22

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 22

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 22

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 22

Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai 22

Ducks—Ap 22

Doves—Pan Kai 22

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai 22

Fowls, Canton—Kai Tai 22

Hallan—Kai Nam Kai 22

Geese—Nga 22

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheng Hoi Yau 22

Nga 22

Moist Deer—Wong Keng 22

Hare—Ta Chai 22

Partridge—Chi Khoo 22

Phasian—Shan Kai 22

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap 22

Hollow—Hollow Pak Kap 22

Quail—Um Chai 22

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Chien 22

Snipe—Sa Chai 22

Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 22

Han—Na 22

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sulap 22

Tail, Shanghai, Sulap 22

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sulap 22

FISH.

Birbel—Ka Yu 22

Bream—Ela Yu 22

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu 22

Carp—Li Yu 22

Codfish—Chik Yu 22

Codfish—Men Yu 22

Crabs—Kai 22

Crabs—Mak Yu 22

Dab—Sa Mang Yu 22

Dace—Wong Mel Lun 22

Dog Fish—Th To Sa 22

Eel, Conger—Hoi Man Yu 22

" Fresh water—Hoi Man Yu 22

" Yellow—Wong Sin 22

Frog—Tian Kai 22

VILE SLANDERS ON KING.

STORY OF MISTAKE MARRIAGE PROVED A MYTH.

In the whole kingdom there is only one man who cannot strike a blow in defence of his own honour and reputation. That man is the King. He is the best in the land—the King himself. For years his Majesty has been assailed by the tongue of slander. Men over their glasses and women over their tea-cups have said:—That years ago, when Prince George was but a youth, and his brother heir to the Throne, he married an Admiral's daughter in Malin, and by her had two children. To his infamously lie was added another. It was that his Majesty, while Prince of Wales, was of intemperate habits.

Here are two of the most cowardly, the most infamous, the most injurious kind. The story of the Maltese marriage makes out that our King is morally a bigamist, his Queen no true Queen, his children illegitimate. It is a second lie, that relating to intemperance, is hardly less injurious. Both slanders are examined, in circumstantial detail in the current number of the *Review of Reviews*, and in a fashion to delight the heart of every loyal subject, of every honest man and woman, both his are nailed to the counter.

LORD ROSEBURY'S TESTIMONY.

In the article in question, which is entitled, "The Personal Character of the New King," Mr. Stead starts off by quoting Lord Rosebury's Public Testimony to his Majesty's lofty standard of conduct. Here are Lord Rosebury's words:—

He (the King) has led a pure, healthy, and abstemious life; he is a good husband and a good father. He will exhibit on the throne the domestic virtues which are dear to this country. Mr. Stead adds:—

So far as can be ascertained, so far from being given to intemperance, George V. is probably the most abstemious King who has ever ascended the English throne. I do not say that he is a Good Templar or a Rechabite, or a pledged teetotalist. But to say with confidence, on the authority of men who knew him intimately, who have lived with him, and who have seen him, that he is a teetotalist, is to say that he is a teetotalist. It is an exaggeration. Others profess to have seen him take a nightcap of whisky and soda. But this is evidence of those who know him best is that there is not a man in the kingdom in the use of intoxicants among all the millions who own his sway.

And as he is now so he has been all his life—sober, temperate, abstemious. As for his wife, precedents the article, it is an obvious fact that her name is added to the story merely for decorative purposes; that it is unnecessary to say more than that, in her case, as in his, the libel is utterly without foundation, or even a shadow of foundation, in fact. The King is famous as being one of the best shots in the kingdom. Once he achieved the remarkable feat of having four dead birds in the air at once. Employing one barrel, he killed a bird 40 yards high. Changing his gun and firing the right and left barrels, he again killed a bird, and before the first bird was ten yards from the ground he had again charged his gun, fired and killed. Such a feat would be impossible to any man whose nerve had been shattered by strong drinks.

THE MARRIAGE MYTH.

Nearly everybody in any general company will tell you, conscious the writer, more or less circumstantial stories of how "Prince George was married to an Admiral's daughter at Malin at a time when he never expected to be called to the Throne."

The Admiral is sometimes Admiral Sir, Admiral T., or Admiral L. The marriage is declared to be canonical, valid, as it was celebrated, no story goes to the English Church by an Anglican chaplain in the presence of the whole ship's company, under whose crossed swords the young couple, who had just been married, were in the presence of the Royal Marriage Act, walked in procession from the church. By this marriage, which is represented as one of a serious affection on both sides the story-tellers declare the King has had two children, and they were all living as happily as little birds in a nest when the death of his elder brother consigned Prince George with the horrible necessity of committing bigamy, according to the Church, in order to provide the Empire with an heir, who would be legitimate under the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. The Queen Alexandra, in this elaborate romance, is said to have flung herself with tears at the feet of Queen Victoria, imploring that reluctant old lady to waive the objection to a marriage with a subject. But she implored in vain. The Malin marriage was ignored. The Admiral's daughter and her two children were banished to some remote fastness in the wilds of Scotland, sometimes described as a lunatic asylum, where after a time the unhappy lady died. According to some versions, her father had previously committed suicide. But twice in every year the King is allowed to visit his two first-born children, who, however, are carefully hidden from the prying search of the curious. Mr. Stead proceeds to give an account of his investigation into the story seventeen years ago. From Sir Henry Ponsonby, Queen Victoria's private secretary, he received an unqualified denial, and a suggestion to investigate the whole story. A series of questions was accordingly submitted to the late King, then Prince of Wales.

QUESTIONS TO LATE KING.

They were very precise, categorical, and covered the whole ground from A. to Z. The King, then as always, was very courteous, and expressed his utmost readiness to go into the whole matter. In reply I received a most categorical, definite, emphatic repudiation of the whole story. He denied absolutely the story of the alleged marriage, bigamy or otherwise. He asked me unambiguously:—If the Prince was married, was he alleged, where was the marriage ceremony, and who was the clergyman that performed the (illegal) ceremony? If the lady in

question was an Admiral's daughter, could it be believed that her father tolerated a clandestine marriage conducted in defiance of the law without the knowledge of the Prince's parents. He finally gave me his most positive assurance that the story was a lie from beginning to end. Mr. Stead points out that when the betrothal of the then Duke of York to Princess May was announced the Archbishop of Canterbury was snowed under with letters of protest, and the fullest inquiries were then made. The result of these inquiries was to show not merely that there never had been a marriage, but that there never had allusion of any kind with Miss S., or anyone else, and that the Duke could not have been any of the alleged children. The net result of the inquiry was to satisfy the Prime Minister and the other distinguished clerics who had to perform the official and public marriage, that the young man had never been married before, that he had lived an exemplary moral life, and that the whole story about the existence of any children resulting from his alleged relations, bigamy, illegitimate, or otherwise, and there were no children.

Thus are the lies well and truly nailed to the counter, and the King's honour vindicated to the credulous and short-sighted folk who accept as gospel every idle tale of idle and unscrupulous tongue.

RUBBER & FOKER.

LESSONS OF THE LAST BOOM.

We are still waiting for the second rubber boom, which was prophesied for the next month. The price of rubber is recovering, and share quotations stiffening in sympathy. But there is as yet no sign of a boom.

These are people who disbelieve the prophecy. There are people who believe that the rage for rubber shares is fatally dead—cause of death, in their opinion. You never can tell.

In any case, the lessons of the last should not be forgotten. In many cases they will only too well remembered. To others, they may not have been learned. Experience is the best teacher, but the tuition fees are high. In this special class. Speculation in rubber shares is just as much a gamble as a game of pok, r, but it is not as easy a game. Lots of people do not realize this, or they would not do as they do. A man who will readily give a two thousand dollar order to a broker might hesitate to stack up that amount of "chips" on the poker table. Yet he would stand a better chance with the latter speculation. He would be better able to observe all the factors, have a better chance of controlling them.

The price of rubber can be quite easily "faked" in London. Many people believe it has been done. There is less fluctuation, much less, in the supply of the material than in the quoted prices. "Manipulation" may be good stock. A full-hand, Ace, high, is also good, but Four Kings are better. Two thousand dollars worth of "Manipulation" may be worth \$3,000 when sold, or worth only \$1,000. The holder cannot help himself. One way or another he has to abide by the result. With a full-hand, and determined opposition, he may retire when he has risked what it seems worth. He can "see" his opponent. In the other affair, he can see nothing. A little judgment in the game of Foker has value. In the other game, a little judgment is a dangerous thing.

Yet we have seen men, and women too, who would decline a poker game because they do not understand it, rushing into rubber speculation of which they understand less. Arranged against them are experts.

We have nothing to say against a gamble, as such. We say only ourselves, when we can afford to lose what we risk. We are not shocked to see a man who knows a Triplet from a Busted Flush sitting down to a game of Poker. We would, however, breathe a word of warning into the ear of an obvious novice, sitting down to try his luck with card sharps. How much more necessary it must be to warn the silly people who buy more rubber shares than they can take up and keep, on the strength of an innocent belief that they are "sure to go up." It is as sure that they will go down as that they will go up. There would be no gamble, no brokers, no share market, if there were no risk. There is all the risk of Poker, and less chance to get out cheaply. If you don't get a hand worth betting on, you may treat with the inflicting loss of your "ante." If you get a "busted flush" in rubber shares, you cannot always retire.

The point to remember (we fear it is a point frequently overlooked) is that the amount you hope to win in a rubber deal is precisely the amount you may lose. It would be nice to win a couple of dollars apiece on a thousand shares. Can you afford to lose a couple of dollars apiece on them?

Rubber shares went up to absurd prices during the last boom. Ridiculously inflated, many of them were. On a multitude of innocent minds such prices possible. In a second boom, assuming it is to come, we do not think the same high levels will again be attained. The supply of gambling media is much greater. There have been so many new companies since then. There will tend, in our opinion, to prevent the fancy prices of the last boom. In case our theory be correct, that also is a point to remember.

But boom or no boom, it will be far better for those with a loose hundred or two to exchange the share market and to turn poker instead. We will arrange for a supply of competent teachers. Apply early to avoid the rush.—*Strait Echo*.

THE Bishop of Cresswell, Mr. Doherty, has published a statistical statement of the number of suicides in Italy from the year 1875 down to the beginning of last year. The return shows that in 1875 there were 356 suicides, and in 1897, while in 1908 there were 2,685, 2,076 being men, and 610 women.

THE compound of the Central Police Station was the scene of a peculiar incident this morning. A European constable had a man arrested for illegally hawking chickens in the streets and removed him to the Central Police Station. Shortly afterwards, a third party approached the constable and extracted six of the chickens. The man was later on discharged, as he said he was the owner of the chickens.

COMMERCIAL.

August 27th, 1910.

The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:—

Allaars	6 1/2
Anglo-Javas	21 3/4
Anglo-Malays	25 3/4
Balgowans	16
Batu Tigas	10 3/4
Bertams	7 1/2
Bukit Kajangs (pp)	53 1/2
Bukit Rajahs	—
Carey Uniteds	21 6 prem.
Castlefields	12 1/2
Changkat Serdangs	12 1/2
Cheras (part paid)	18
Da (fully paid)	3 1/2
Damadasaras	16 1/2
Eastern Internationals	18 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glencairys	22 20
Glenfields	—
Goldondars	12 1/2
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	11 1/2
Indragiris	16
Loch Kenneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglandors	—
Kamminings	6 1/2 prem.
Kuala Lumpors	18 1/2
Lanadrons (fully paid)	—
Lanadrons (ppd.)	—
Labus	—
Ledburys	90 1/2
Linggis	55 1/2
London Asiatics	31
London Ventures	6 1/2
Melimaus	7 1/2
Pajams	3 1/2
Pegohs	19
Rubber Trusts	30 1/2
Sagass	270 1/2
Sandycrofts	33 1/2
Sapongs	—
Seafelds	—
Sekongs	35 prem.
Shellfords	75 1/2
Singapore & Johores	51 1/2
Sumatra Paras	15 1/2
Sungei Chohs	107 1/2
Sungei Kapars	16 1/2
Tandjongs	—
Tangkabs	38 1/2
Toerangas	31 prem.
Ulu Ramin	—
United Serdangs	120 1/2
United Singapore	17 1/2
United Sumatras	11 1/2
United Langkats	80 1/2
Para Rubber	8 1/2 per lb.
Plantation Rubber	27 1/2

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 26th inst.:—Business transacted during the week has been on a small scale and confined to a few stocks.

Rubber.—In our last report has remained almost stationary and as we write London advises a weak market with a downward tendency.

Singapore Stocks have closely followed the variations of the London market, prices after long daily in close sympathy with London quotations.

Para Rubber.—Para is quoted 8 1/2 per lb. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been dealt in at 59 1/2 and the dividend of 2 1/2 p. d. at 1 1/2 v. 2. 51 1/2. The latest quotation from London is 28 1/2; this price is in demand. Nationals are still in demand at 2 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are steady at 16 1/2 after sales at the rate. Unions are again offering at 14 1/2. North Chinas are firm with buyers at 11 1/2. Yangtze is unchanged at 12 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in request at 11 1/2 and Hongkong Fires at 14 1/2.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamships have again been the medium of a fair business and sales as high as 3 1/2 have occurred, but at this price shares are offering. China Mailers have been ruling very erratic, after reaching 3 1/2, the price dropped back to 3 1/2. The market has, however, again strengthened and sales have taken place at 3 1/2, closing with further buyers. Douglas Steamships continue on offer at 3 1/2. Indo Chinas have sellers at 3 1/2. Star Ferries are without business and are offering at quotations. Shell Transports have weakened and shares are obtainable at 8 1/2.

Refiners.—China Sugars are easier with sellers at 16 1/2. Lascars remain neglected. Mining.—There has been no business reported in this section with the exception of a small sale of Rubus at 3 1/2.

Docks, Wharves, and Ordnances.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue in demand at 3 1/2 and sales have been made at 3 1/2. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are steady at 11 1/2. An interim dividend of 1 1/2 has been declared.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are firmer with buyers at 30. West Point Estates have receded to 35. West Point continue at 35 and Kowloon Lands at 37. Hongkong Hotels are obtainable at 3 1/2 and the new issue at 3 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons might be placed at 5 1/2. There is no business reported in Northern Mills and quotations are unchanged.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have been sold at 3 1/2 and 3 1/2 but there are no shares now offering under 50. China Providents continue in demand at 3 1/2 and Hong Kong Electric at 3 1/2. China Light and Powers have changed hands at 3 1/2 and 3 1/2 and more shares can be placed. Dairy Farms have again been booked at 5 1/2 and 5 1/2. Green Islands have sellers at 5 1/2. An interim dividend of 1 1/2 cents has been declared. Watsons have found buyers at 3 1/2. Union Waterworks have improved and can be placed at 3 1/2. Peak Tram have been sold at the reduced rate of 3 1/2.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1 1/2 7/16 on demand and the T.T. rate on Shanghai is 1 1/2 7/16.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 9th day of July, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—The Trade Mark consists of a panel showing two pyramids at the foot and the top is seen an imitation cloud effect. On the top left hand of the panel a bird is shown in the act of flying to the ground. Over the whole panel a lattice-work is drawn, to which are attached a number of flower blossoms. On the left side of the panel, the name of the Company in Chinese characters 英國卷煙株式會社製 and in the centre and right side, the name of the brand in Chinese 萬字 and Japanese respectively is depicted.

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED,
R. G. GREGORY,
Director. [56]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL & ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY MORNING, 1st September.

For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, apply to

THE HEADMASTER,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1910. [56]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

Captain H. W. H. Snow, will leave for SHANGHAI on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 27th August, 1910.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

STUDENT AGITATORS.

Disquieting rumours are again current about the behaviour of Korean students towards the problem of annexation, reports the *Taipei Ma*. One could sympathize with these youth if they resorted to violence with any reasonable hope of preventive, or even deferring, the event to which they object. But they are said to fully understand that their agitation must be barren of permanent results, and that the most they can accomplish is to impart a momentary aspect of evil to the procedure of Japan. Thus, they are said to have searched the history of Restoration days in Japan for inspiration and to have taken from it the leaf which shows the anti-Tokugawa riots as cutting down foreigners and burning legations for the sake of embroiling the Yeddo Authorities with western States. It will not be surprising, therefore, if news comes from Seoul that some outrage against foreign life or property has been committed. The students are also reported to favour the assassination of Korean and Japanese statesmen directly connected with annexation. The police are carefully watching, and sparing no pains to guard against any outward incidents but the police are not omnipotent.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister is said to have transferred his whole property to the name of his elder brother. What that step can have to do with the political situation we do not clearly see, but it is spoken of in the context of annexation. The rumour that his Excellency intends to resign is, however, negated.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at American Consulate-General to-day:—

Manila, August 27th, 9 a.m.

Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Balintag Channel, direction unknown.

Events Coming.

Wednesday, 31st August.

Hongkong Club, Extraordinary General Meeting at Club House, 5 15 p.m.

United Amusement Co.'s meeting, 3 p.m.

Thursday, 1st September.

Legislative Council meeting, 2 30 p.m.

Saturday, 3rd September.

Boxing at City Hall, 9 p.m.

Hongkong Cricket Club Open Air Concert, at Club grounds.

Thursday, 8th September.

Auction sale, "Glenhorae," Kowloon, 21 (noon), Geo. P. Lammet's.

Saturday, 10th September.

Gymkhana Meeting, at Race Course, 3 30 p.m.

Saturday, 10th September.

B.O.C. Aquatic Sports, at V.R.O. Bath 3 30 p.m.

Thursday, 29th September.

Bath Aquatic Sports, at V.R.O. Bath.

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG.

TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1909.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, have, on the 9th day of July, 1910, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—The Trade Mark consists of a water design out of which protrude four mounds covered with a net-work, the net-work being apparently held down by stakes or poles of peculiar shape. In the background of the label are depicted a number of birds flying, and also the name of the brand in Chinese characters 萬字 and Japanese characters 萬字 and the name of the Company in Chinese 英國卷煙株式會社製

In the name of the BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED, (a Company registered under the Laws of Hongkong) of No. 18 Bank Buildings, Hongkong, and No. 21 Museum Road, Shanghai, China, Tobacco Manufacturers, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, in Class 45.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Registrar of Trade Marks, Hongkong.

Dated the 9th day of July, 1910.

BRITISH CIGARETTE COMPANY, LIMITED,
R. G. GREGORY,
Director. [56]

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The Trade Mark consists of a large panel showing a square wooden bucket on the left side, immediately above which is shown a Gonololus flower in full blossom. At the foot of the bucket, a bud and two leaves of the same flower are depicted, and to the right of the bucket, nearly in the centre of this large panel, is seen one Gonololus in full blossom and one bud with three leaves growing from the vine which runs to the top of the panel. At the foot of the large panel, a narrow band is shown in a circle, the circles being joined together by a scroll work of peculiar design.

The name of the brand in Chinese characters 萬字 and Japanese characters 萬字 is shown in the body of the large panel. On the bucket is the name of the Company in Chinese characters 英國卷煙株式會社製

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Intimations.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,000,000	\$1.50 for half year ending 31/12/09 @ ex	5 %	\$2.00 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	7	6	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1 (London 3/6) for 1909	...	\$7.00 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$10 for 1908	6 %	\$1.67
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	\$1,500,000	Tls. 207,575	Final of 7/8 making 15/- for 1908	5 %	Tls. 115 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$287,084	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim dividend of \$30 per share for 1909	6 %	\$8.00 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,500,000	\$77,637	\$12.50 for year ending 31/12/08 and interim of \$3 on account of 1909	7 %	\$8.00
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$30	\$1,500,000	\$438,406	\$5 and bonus \$2 for 1908	7 %	\$11.10 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	8 %	\$3.00
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$17,777	\$1 for 1906	...	\$1.10 buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	...	\$1 for year ending 30/6/1908	...	\$7.00 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Yacow Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$20,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910	8 %	\$13 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	15	15	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$37,823	\$1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.25	...	\$6.00 sellers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	15	15	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$37,823	\$1 for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3.25	...	\$6.00 sellers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$1,994	\$1 for 1908 and interim of \$1 for 1909	5 %	\$1.10 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$1,159	\$1 for 1908 and interim of \$1 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$1.10 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$5,000	\$10 per share for 1909	6 %	\$1.65 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$115,801	\$1 for 1907	...	\$1.65 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 6.08	\$1 for 1907	...	Tls. 8.00 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	1	1	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$1,435	Interim of 1/4 for 1910 (coupon No. 24)	9 %	Tls. 16
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	10	10	\$1,500,000	...	Final year	...	Tls. 10
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	1	1	\$1,500,000	...	\$1 per share 1st dividend	5 %	\$7.10 sellers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.	500,000	1	1	\$1,500,000	...	Final of Gold \$0.55 for 1909 in all G \$1.15	...	\$1.10
Docks, Wharves & Godowns	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31/12/06	...	\$9.10 sellers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	...	\$2 for 1909	4 1/2 %	\$5.10 sales
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$26,847	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	...	1st buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$13,755	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 in all for 9/10	6 1/2 %	Tls. 76
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tls. 55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 6,246	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 115
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 115
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 30/6/09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 101 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$1,500,000	\$2,000	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	8 %	\$1.60 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	2 %	\$1.04 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	Final of \$1 making \$7 for year end 31/12/09	7 %	\$1.00 and b.
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	45 cents for 1909	6 %	\$1.00 and b.
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	\$2 for 1909	2 1/2 %	\$1.00 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 63,969	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910	6 1/2 %	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	Final of \$1.50 making in all 3.50 per share for 1909	8 1/2 %	\$3.50 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,500,000	Tls. 20,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31/12/09	8 1/2 %	Tls. 110
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	50 cents for year ending 31/7/08	10 %	\$1
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	\$1,500,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 for year ending 31/12/09	12 %	Tls. 57
Loan-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 4,800	Tls. 6 for 1909	7 %	Tls. 68
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 600	Tls. 600	\$1,500,000	Tls. 31,173	Tls. 25 for 1903	10 %	Tls. 240
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	15 % per share for 1908	...	\$8 sellers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	60 cents for 1909	6 %	\$8.10 and 9 s.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	10 cents for year ended 28/2/06	...	\$1.40 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	80 cents for 1909	9 %	\$2.00 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	\$1.20 for year ending 31/7/09	6 1/2 %	\$1.00 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	10 %	\$6 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	14 per cent. viz. \$1.40 for 1909	12 %	\$1.40 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	6 %	\$1.00 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	Final of \$2 for 1909	6 %	\$1.00 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1909	9 %	\$1.00 sales
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouwk. erfgoed in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	\$1,500,000	Tls. 116,682	1st interim dividend of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909	5 %	Tls. 1,300 s.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	35,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on 1st paid shares for year ending 30/4/09	5 1/2 %	\$1.40 sellers
Peak Tramway Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	None	...	\$1.50 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	None	...	\$1.00 sellers
Shanghai-Sumat Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	\$1,500,000	Tls. 5,250	No dividend this year	2 %	Tls. 255
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	15,200	50	25	\$1,500,000	...	First year	...	\$20 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	Dr. \$11,095	None	...	\$200
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	None	...	\$1.00
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	60 cents for year ending 31/12/08	8 %	\$1.00 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31/5/09	5 %	\$1.00 sellers
Watkins Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	15 cents for 1909	2 1/2 %	\$1.00 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	None	...	\$1.00
William Powell, Limited	15,000	7	7	\$1,500,000	\$1,277	None	...	7s sellers

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE TABACOS

DE FILIPINAS

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL P2,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G. Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Pericos Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,

AGENTS.

Denmarks Pride

HEYMANS BUTTER

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

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THE HASTINGS SHINGLE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

BRITISH CANADIAN LUMBER CO., LTD.

VANCOUVER LUMBER CO., LTD.

ORIENTAL REPRESENTATIVE:

THIRD FLOOR,

P. KEITH MACKEDIE.

HOTEL MANSIONS,

Hongkong.

NOW OFFERING

BRITISH COLUMBIA FIR LUMBER

In all sizes, lengths, and grades.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1910.

1550

Hotels.

BAND I BAND II BAND III

AT THE

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

Telephone No. 907.

By kind permission of the Commander and Officers, the full Band of 10th Mahratta Light Infantry will play on the lawn at the above Hotel commencing from 5 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 14th August.

Ice Drinks, Best Brands of Liquors served at tables on the Lawn or Verandah.

Dinner a la Carte 7-30 p.m.

Dining Rooms can be reserved by telephoning to the undersigned.

All cordially invited.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1910.

VIENNA CAFE COMPANY (1910)

LIMITED (RE-CONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE)

Afternoon Teas, Ices, Light Refreshments.

Specially selected Brands of Wines, Spirits, Beers, etc.

An extensive modern Bakery.

A French Chef.

Hongkong and July, 1910.

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